

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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August 9th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 85, 4 p.m. 87; Humidity...70, 68.

August 9th, 1910. Temperature 10 a.m. 85, 4 p.m. 86; Humidity...74, 74.

No. 8540

號六十月六年三統宣

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10 1911.

四拜禮

號十月八年港香

880 THE ARROW
SINGAPORE 10 CENTS

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

CHEANG CHEW WRECKED.

FEARED TOTAL LOSS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Singapore, Aug. 9, 3.30 p.m.
The steamer Cheang Chew was wrecked in the Bali Straits.
It is feared that she is a total loss.

LORD CURZON'S CENSURE.

CARRIED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, August 10, 7.30 p.m.
Lord Curzon's vote of censure against the Government was carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 214.

THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS. REJECTED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, August 10, 7.30 p.m.
The Lords' amendments to the Veto Bill were rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 144.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

HEATON AGAIN FAILS.

London, August 10, 7.30 p.m.
Heaton has again failed to swim across the Channel.
This makes his seventh attempt.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, August 10, 7.30 p.m.
The strike is rapidly extending and there is now a shortage of meat.

KING ALFONSO.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, August 10, 7.30 p.m.
Alfonso, King of Spain, has arrived in London.

LORD ROBERT'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, August 10, 7.30 p.m.
Field Marshal Earl Roberts has been appointed Colonel of the National Reserve.

HOME CRICKET.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, August 10, 7.30 p.m.
Middlesex beat Sussex, Gloucestershire beat Somerset, Surrey beat Northants and North Hants beat Leicestershire.

AN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS "AGENCY"].
Tokyo, August 10.
The Japanese Government with a view to developing industry in Manchuria have established at Mukden an industrial association called the Kumu-Sokwai.

JAPANESE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS "AGENCY"].
Tokyo, August 10.
The subscriptions sent to the Relief Association for a benefit of poor invalids has reached the handsome sum of 13,000,000 yen, far surpassing the amount expected.

The Emperor some few months ago gave 1,000,000 yen for the relief of poor invalids and it is said that this magnificent gift has been the means of inducing the people to follow His Majesty's example.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW AMERICAN STATES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, August 9, 7.20 a.m.
A message from Washington states that the Senate have admitted New Mexico and the Arizona States.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN'S SUCCESSOR.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR A. KING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Durban, August 9, 7.20 a.m.
Sir Alexander King has been appointed Secretary of the Post Office in succession to Sir Matthew Nathan.

[Sir Alexander King, C.B., was appointed assistant secretary of the General Post Office in 1903, was promoted to joint second secretary in 1905, was made second secretary in 1907.]

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

INVITATIONS TO BE ISSUED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, August 9, 2.50 p.m.
A Washington cable says that all the interested Powers have accepted the proposals of an Opium Conference.
Invitations will shortly be issued for a conference at the Hague on October 15.

THE NIOBE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, August 9, 2.50 p.m.
The Canadian Cruiser Niobe which went ashore on the coast of Nova Scotia on the 2nd inst. has been towed into Halifax.

TRADE RETURNS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, August 9, 2.50 p.m.
British trade returns for the month of July show an increase in the imports of £1,000,048. This increase is composed mostly of food, tobacco and raw materials.
The exports show a decrease of £3,780,541, mostly in iron, steel, cotton and wool manufactures.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

LORDS PASS VOTE OF CENSURE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, August 9, 2.50 p.m.
The Lords have passed a vote of censure, similar to that proposed by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, by 232 votes to 68.

The Commons have rejected the Lords' amendment to the Veto Bill relating to Money Bills, but have passed the amendment requiring the Speaker to consult two members appointed each session from a panel of chairmen. The Lords' amendment, excluding Home Rules from the scope of the Bill, was rejected by 321 votes to 216.

Mr. Balfour said that this amendment alone was the cause of the Government's criminal advice to the Sovereign. He refused to participate further in the debate in view of the procedure being the most conspicuous signal of infamy in the whole constitutional history of the country.

The Government amendment providing the Speaker to consult with a committee evoked protests from the Radicals and Labourites, who declared that the Government was attempting thereby to save the face of Lord Lansdowne against the "diehards." The amendment above stated was substituted.

The clause preventing the extension of the duration of Parliament was adopted.

Two minor amendments were agreed to without discussion.

A committee was then appointed to draft reasons for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' amendments.

Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Churchill that when the Unionists were returned to power they would repeal the Bill but not without substituting reform therefor.

DIVISION IN THE LORDS.

London, August 9, 2.50 p.m.
It is expected that a division in the House of Lords will not be taken before Thursday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRESS COMMENTS.

London, August 9, 5.30 p.m.

"The Times" has high authority for saying that Lord Crewe's reference to the King's reluctance was made by request. It is understood that Lord Crewe's new account of the events that took place in November was the result of the visits of Lord Knollys to him and Mr. Asquith yesterday.

"The Times" and "The Daily Telegraph" emphasise that passage in Lord Crewe's speech wherein he suggested the possibility of the "lamentable necessity" of an unlimited creation of Peers. Both papers appeal to the Peers to prevent such an eventuality.

CREATION OF PEERS.

Durban, August 10, 12.10 a.m.

Lord Lansdowne in a speech in the House of Lords emphatically concluded by saying that if the Bill was thrown out it meant beyond all question of doubt that a large number of Peers would be created.

LORD HALSBURY'S PROTEST.

Durban, August 10, 12.35 a.m.
Lord Halsbury in the House of Lords emphasised the fact that he would have moved the rejection of the Bill at the third reading. But he assumed that Lord Lansdowne would have stuck to his amendments.

Lord Halsbury protested against the imputations cast by Lord Lansdowne against the "diehards." Especially the suggestion that his friends were disloyal. Lord Lansdowne, interrupting, denied such suggestions.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK SUPPORTS THE BILL.

Durban, Aug. 10, 12.35 a.m.
The Archbishop of York said that he will support the Bill and insisted that the amendments were distasteful to the Sovereign and against the interests of the House.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NO SURRENDER.

Durban, August 10, 1.10 a.m.

Lord Salisbury said that any credit or discredit must fall upon the Ministers and not the King (applause) and strongly urged no surrender.

Lord Staldwyn said that he saw no advantage in the policy of Halsburyites and he would never vote to place the King in the cruel position of having to create unlimited Peers.

Lord Willoughby de Broke said that no surrender is the only way to bring the question before the country to ensure the King being protected from such a situation in the future.

It is uncertain whether a division will be taken to-night or to-morrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS PACKED.

London, Aug. 10, 7.30 a.m.
The biggest muster that has gathered in the House of Lords since the rejection of the Home Rule Bill was present last night, when the question of the Veto Bill was again discussed.

The day had been hot—97 degrees in the shade—and the galleries were packed closely, the poorest who were present, being armed with fans.

The steps of the throne were crowded with many members from the House of Commons.

Lord Morley, who opened the debate, was backed by many more Liberal peers than has been the case for many years past.

He spoke briefly reiterating the objections to the peers' amendments.

Lord Lansdowne said that the House was no longer able to offer effectual resistance.

If the creation of peers were as odious to Lord Crewe as he had yesterday admitted, they might rest assured that it would be equally odious to the King.

That house could force him to do something hateful to himself, injurious to the House, and discreditable to the country, but ought they to force the hands of His Majesty merely from petulance and vindictiveness?

KING RECEIVES CHINESE MINISTER.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, Aug. 10, 7.30 a.m.
The King has received in audience Liang Tun Yen, the vice-president of the Chinese foreign office.

MUTINY ON SPANISH CRUISER.

RINGLEADERS EXECUTED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
London, Aug. 10, 7.30 a.m.
The outbreak which occurred on the new Spanish Cruiser Numancia while off the Moorish coast and which was greatly minimized now proves to be serious.
The mutiny has turned out to be a political one, the mutineers numbering some eighty sailors who were all obeying the Republic.
The ringleaders have been executed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BOXING.

AUSTRALIAN CHAMPION SHIP.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, August 10, 7 p.m.
A Brisbane cable says that Laing knocked Squires out in the fifth round for the heavy weight championship of Australia.

HOME CRICKET.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, August 10, 7 p.m.
North Hants beat Leicestershire by 7 wickets, Middlesex beat Sussex by 3 wickets, Hampshire beat Warwickshire, Yorkshire drew with Gloucestershire, the score standing at 227 runs, and Essex won with 7 wickets.

DOCKERS STRIKE.

GRAVE ASPECT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Durban, August 9, 6.55 p.m.
The dockers' strike is assuming an even graver aspect. The striking carters have been obstructing the vans in the streets and some violent scenes have been the result.

However in most cases the strikers were able to induce the vanmen to go back to the stables and the South of London and the West End is practically devoid of waggons.

The movement is spreading to the railway yards and there is scarcity of food owing to the non-delivery of large quantities of fruit, provisions and meat.

The fish porters have now struck, and the police force is quite inadequate to control the large crowds, who are holding up the traffic.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND OUT.

Durban, Aug. 10, 1.40 a.m.

The Dockers' Union have ordered a general strike in London.

This brings the total number of men out on strike up to 100,000.

COLLISION IN A FOG.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Aug. 10, 1.40 a.m.
The British steamer Silvertown reports that she collided with the French steamer "Emir" in a fog off Tarifa.

The "Emir" sank and 69 passengers and 21 of the crew were drowned.

Fifteen passengers and twelve of the crew were saved.
[Tarifa is a sea port on the Spanish coast, twenty-one miles from Gibraltar. It is the southernmost port in Europe.]

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD IMPEACHED.

FOR INACCURACY.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, August 7.
The Ministry of Finance has impeached the Imperial Household for the submission of inaccurate expense accounts.
The Empress Dowager has issued an edict censuring the officials employed in the Household.

HUSH MONEY.

OFFENDERS TO BE PUNISHED.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, August 7.
The Ministry of Finance has telegraphically instructed the authorities of the various provinces to investigate the amount of "hush money" expended and add the same to the Treasury. Officials accepting "hush money" when discovered, will be severely punished.

CHINA'S REFORM.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]

Peking, August 8.
The new Cabinet are reforming provincial officialdom and propose the abolition of the viceroys in the provinces, excepting the Three Eastern provinces, Shanai, Sze-chuan and Yunnan, and to replace them by Governors.
The new Cabinet also proposes to remove all provincial judges and provincial examiners.

A COMPANY'S DISPUTE.

GOVERNOR'S SON INVOLVED.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, August 8.
The Cabinet Ministers have instructed the Viceroy of Hupoh to investigate the case in which an industrial company in Hunan and the son of the Governor of Hunan are involved.

CHINESE OFFICIALS.

TO BE EXAMINED.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, August 8.
The President of the Ministry of Finance intends to examine the officials in his ministry. Those who are successful, will be retained while the others will be removed.

GAMBLING LAWS.

TO BE ENFORCED.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, August 8.
The Throne has approved of the memorial presented by the new Cabinet regarding the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of gambling in Canton.

H.E. LIANG TUN YEN.

[("SHUNG PO" SERVICE).]
Peking, Aug. 8.
H.E. Liang Tun Yen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed to the Cabinet stating that he has nearly recovered from his illness, and will leave for Europe shortly and return to China by way of Siberia.

The Weather Forecast.



OPIUM.

Crusade Against Opium in the East.

The Fatal Drug.

While the use of opium is said to be increasing in the British provinces of India, it is being repressed in China. The Chinese Government, however, has set a noble example to other governments which have encouraged or permitted the use of this fatal drug merely for the sake of the revenue which accrues from its sale. We find in "The Times of India" a dismal letter, written by Mr. D. E. Wachen, in which he gives figures showing how the pestiferous juice of the poppy is becoming more and more the bane of the people in Bombay Presidency. His words are:

"Temperance reformers have for long been so obsessed by the regrettable increase of drink among a sober people that, speaking broadly, they have to a great extent neglected the growing consumption of the other narcotic which is insidiously doing its mischief work. But it was time that well-informed criticism was also directed toward the growth of 'excise opium' in the Presidency. Unfortunately, details of this consumption have been very incomplete. Moreover, the terms of diverse excise tables have been subject to such constant change that the student of statistics has to be very cautious and feel his way while quarrying in the obscure mine."

"Be that as it may. To-day I take up the parable of opium consumption in the Presidency, as revealed by the annual reports. I will take the statistics for the last five years only, say from 1905-06 to 1909-10. In 1905-06, opium in pounds, 70,000; 1906-07, 74,554; 1907-08, 82,807; 1908-09, 85,818; 1909-10, 90,779. From 70,000 pounds to 90,779 in five years is an increase of 20,779 pounds, or fully 29.69 per cent. And he remembered, Sir, that in 1904-05, it was 71,500 pounds. Compare this quantity with the average of the preceding annum, namely, 80,924. Even when thus compared, the increase of consumption is 10,755 pounds, or 15 per cent. Is such a large increase at the rate of three per cent. per annum, in a vile narcotic like opium, which was the ruin of China for a hundred years, and to which awakened China is strenuously endeavoring to put a stop, to be viewed with equanimity? If country spirits are ruining the husband of the Presidency with a vengeance; what are we to think of the greater ruin which opium-eating or opium-smoking is bringing about? While country spirits are doing their mischievous work in broad daylight, opium is doing its noxious work stealthily. The opium dens and the opium shops are hardly visible. That is the worst of it. Is there to be no check by means of public opinion on the Government policy of excise?"

The example set by China in repressing the opium traffic is held up by "The Continent" (Chicago) as an example to other governments. "Few spectacles have appeared more sublime than this virile resolve of a vast nation to be rid of its besetting sin." America has a great share in this reformation. "It is a just pride to Americans that in this Great Crusade China has had more aid from America than from any other nation. The United States helped first by suppressing entirely the opium traffic in the Philippines, which put American influence in the Orient on the right side of the question. Then it helped again when President Roosevelt summoned an international commission on opium to assemble in Shanghai in 1909. "The credit for that significant and influential meeting rightly belongs to Colonel Roosevelt, for by his official invitation he gave it a diplomatic status. Yet it is but fair to say that the ultimate credit goes back to two earnest men behind the scenes—Bishop Brent of Manila and Dr. W. F. Crafts of Washington—who in 1906 urged on the President the original suggestion of

"And now again President Taft has responded to it similar prompting and called an international congress on the same subject to assemble at The Hague in July. Fourteen nations will be represented by their delegates. "The object which Mr. Taft particularly commends to the attention of these commissioners is the suppression of the opium evil throughout the world by a Mutual Agreement of all nations. The very proposing of that ideal has in it promise not only for the end of the opium curse, but also for the final suppression of other deleterious trades—particularly in liquor—by the same method."

"This Hague conference therefore, aiming at so vast and so new an application of international law, should assemble under the eyes of intelligent lovers of mankind in every quarter of the globe. It is far too important to be ignored by any live world-citizen."

"And certainly the Christians of America should offer profound prayer in their homes and in their churches that the conference shall result in the early overthrow of the opium vice in every land."

One of the great obstacles in the way of the opium reform has been the laissez-faire conservatism of the British Government which for alleged prudential reasons encourage the cultivation of opium. The

Puritan Conscience of the English middle classes, who are the main support of the Asquith Ministry, has, however, been enabled to influence the Government in checking to some extent the opium trade in the British dependencies, and we read:

"For a compromise, it was agreed by the Asquith Government that India would reduce one-tenth each year its exportations of opium to China, if China would likewise diminish one-tenth each year its internal production of the poppy. Ten years would thus extinguish both phases of the business. "Now China on its part has done vastly better than this contract. In three years, so urgent are the anti-opium measures of the Government and so aroused is public feeling in China has cut down its own production three-fourths. Importation, in contrast, is diminished less than three-tenths."

"This has aroused immense dissatisfaction among the Chinese. Their new Parliament, by resolution, and great numbers of the people, by Popular Petition, have called on Britain to abolish all imports from India forthwith. In that case China promises that it will root every poppy out of Chinese soil in a year."

"The British Government has yielded far enough to promise that it will keep opium out of any Chinese province which succeeds in suppressing native production. But it ought to do more. Many influential supporters at home are vigorously insisting that it must do more. And now there is a chance for Americans to contribute to this home pressure the great added weight of international opinion—to help make an international sentiment for a drastic suppression which shall be complete and immediate."

America has still much to do in this matter, and the editor of "The Continent" gives the following advice: "American churches, missionary societies, men's clubs, and all forms of ecclesiastical governing bodies should hasten to adopt, by formal vote, Resolutions and Petitions endorsing President Taft in his great proposal that next month's Hague conference shall secure 'the suppression of the opium evil' at once and everywhere. Such petitions and resolutions, if forwarded quickly to President Taft, will greatly influence the forthcoming assembly."

Moreover, it is also open to church bodies, civic reform organizations, or individual citizens, if they coach their representations in respectful terms to urge similarly on the British Government, through Ambassador Bryce at Washington, the immediate surrender of the treaty right to introduce into China the curbing drug which the nation hates."

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD.

The following represents the balance sheet and revenue account of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. The directors' report was published in our issue of yesterday.

Liabilities	
Capital 50,000 shares of \$5 each, fully paid up	2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00
Marine Insurance Account	85,211.39
Sundry creditors	3,911,983.16
Balance of profit, brought forward from last account	\$137,291.91
Profit for the half-year ending 30th June 1911	66,345.03
	203,886.97
	\$5,011,085.11

Assets	
Value of Kwong, Canton, and Aberdeen Docks, buildings, and plant (including floating plant) as per last statement	\$5,502,673.58
Amount since paid on account of addition to plant	\$419,167.16
No. 1 Dock extension account	5,113,620.55
Amount paid as per last statement	258,980.71
Amount expended during six months—1st January to 30th June 1911	42,519.91
Sundry debtors	271,239.72
Amount expended on work in progress, as at 30th June 1911, less instalments received on a/c	136,911.81
Material in stock, at book value	868,060.07
	\$5,011,085.11

Revenue Account	
To interest	56,211.36
To rates and taxes	12,825.72
To Crown rent	4,073.05
To insurance	9,817.81
To directors' and auditors' fees	8,750.00
To profit	66,345.03
	128,206.00
By net earnings	153,236.00
	158,236.01

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LORD STRATHCONA'S RETIREMENT.

A great Canadian, yes, an Imperial figure, passes from public service with the retirement of Lord Strathcona. From a poor Scottish boy, earning his living as a servant of the Hudson Bay Co. on the remote Labrador coast, Donald A. Smith rose to membership in the Canadian Parliament to a commanding place in the financial world, and in his ripe but wonderfully useful old age he has been Canadian High Commissioner in London and a member of the British Peerage.

It would require a volume to enumerate the many spheres of activity and avenues of public service of this wonderful citizen of the Empire. In the quelling of the first Red rebellion alone he scored for the Government by the very confidence the Indians reposed in him. He was a pioneer builder of the western Empire, and one of the founders of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1896, just at the close of his brief career in politics, he was a delegate to try and settle the Manitoba school question, and soon thereafter became High Commissioner. Montreal knows him as her leading financier for years and President of the Bank of Montreal. In Britain he has championed the cause of Canada with unflinching enthusiasm, and in the highest circles.

Lord Strathcona has ever been liberal with his wealth, and hundreds of deserving institutions can testify to his generosity. That old age would some time compel his retirement was of course inevitable, for he is now ninety-one, but Canadians will wish him still years of leisure in which to enjoy his honors and his friendships in the old world and in the new. "Toronto Globe."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Model of Parliamentary Misrepresentation.

An extraordinarily simple and striking method of bringing home to the man in the street the astonishing inequalities of the existing distribution of parliamentary representation has been devised by Major Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P. for the Honiton Division of Devonshire, who gave an exhibition at Mr. Home given by the Marchioness of Salisbury in Arlington-street.

Major Morrison-Bell's idea was to prepare a model which would show at a glance the glaring contrasts between the numbers of electors in the parliamentary divisions, with Romford (52,984 electors) at one end and Kilkenny (1,742 electors) at the other. After many experiments he hit on the plan of fastening an ordinary map for a given area on a board laid flat, boring a little round hole in each constituency, and fixing in this hole a coloured peg, about as thick as a pencil, and graded in length according to the number of electors.

The result is a map covered with a small forest of pegs, varying in height from much less than an inch (for Kilkenny) to about a foot for Romford). So far Major Morrison-Bell has had two maps prepared, one nearly as large as a billiard table, representing the British Islands, and the other, which is smaller, representing Greater London. The maps are coloured, and the elector's sticks are painted a light blue, which enables the eye to pick out every stick without difficulty.

Ireland and North Scotland are a remarkable sight. In the former country only four constituencies touch or top the average, the greater number being far below. There is a striking contrast between these constituencies and the rural parts of England and the clumps of tall cylinders representing Greater London and the great industrial districts of the provinces.

The graphic representation of the absurdities of the "representative" system as it exists, produces a sense of the ludicrous which no other illustration of the point can equal.

Then it dawns on the observer that the existing system is nothing less than a monstrosity, and that the first object of Parliament ought to be to alter it without delay, so as to bring it into real relation with the distribution of population in the British Isles.

"In twenty-six years," says Major Morrison-Bell, "the Mother of Parliaments has outgrown her dress, and it is quite time she had a new one."

The Government are anxious to bring forward their Plural Voting Bill. This, however, is nothing compared to the scandal of the misrepresentation in Parliament, and brings home the necessity for immediate redistribution.

THREE MEN IN A BOAT.

An Exchange telegram from Gibraltar states that the American boat Seabird, only 19ft. in length, which left Providence, Rhode Island, a month ago, on a voyage across the Atlantic, has arrived there safely. Mr. Thomas Day, the editor of the "Herald," Mr. Theodore Goodwin, and Mr. Fred Thurler are on board, and all are well.

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE—HOMEVILLE, Morrison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 11 minutes from Post-Office by electric cars; entrance 158, Wanchai Road. Apply at the house. [128]

10 LET—From 1st September to 31st December, 1911, FIRST Floor, Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., BUILDINGS. Apply at the Bank. [196]

PRINCE FOR INDIA.

Moslem Leader's Plea for a Royal Viceroy.

A rare insight into the ideals of India—a picture drawn not by a peripatetic agitator but by a spiritual Prince, a descendant of the Prophet, who really knows the mind of his countrymen—was provided when his Highness the Aga Khan delivered a lecture on "The Moslems of the British Empire," at the Crystal Palace, in connection with the Festival of Empire.

And the chief aspiration to which the Aga Khan referred was the desire of the Moslems of India that a Prince Regent, a member of Britain's royal house, should be set to reign over them, not for the fleeting five years of a Viceroy's office, but for all his life.

"You must all be aware," said his Highness, "that the King-Emperor rules over a great number of Moslems—more than any other Sovereign, whether in the East or the West, and that the entire population of your beloved British Isles is much less than half that of the Moslems, either directly owning the beneficent sway of King George or under his gracious protection."

He spoke with pride of the facts that Britain's sovereignty in India was to a large extent derived from the free gift of a Moslem Sovereign—that some of India's finest soldiers are Moslems, and that the lascars, on whom the mercantile marine so largely depends, are followers of the Prophet.

"Though," he continued, "some little progress has been made by the educated classes under the unifying influence of English speech, social unity is still a long way off in India. Yet it is by way of social unity that any real development of Indian nationality can best be promoted."

"One obstacle to its development is the absence of a visible and unquestionable head of Indian and Anglo-Indian society."

"India is not, and cannot for generations be vested with any constitutional system such as exists in this country; but there is one element of British Constitutionalism which could be transplanted to India with the most signal advantage, namely, a head of society not directly responsible for the working of the administrative machinery yet higher in status and dignity than those who hold that responsibility."

"Such a position can only be taken by a member of the royal house, going out there as a young man, as the Indian civilians do, identifying himself with the nation of which he was Regent, and from time to time coming back to Europe for his holidays, thus keeping in touch with English sentiment and progress."

"There is a great and growing desire in India for the visible embodiment of that rule of the King-Emperor to which all classes of the community are intensely devoted. To no section of the population would the change be more welcome than to the Moslems, with their traditions of the Mogul Court."

Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamers Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikyo Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

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\$40																			
Y14.25																			
Y11.50																			
R 2.50																			

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class	7th Class	8th Class	9th Class	10th Class	11th Class	12th Class	13th Class	14th Class	15th Class	16th Class	17th Class	18th Class	19th Class	20th Class
\$40																			
Y14.25																			
Y11.50																			
R 2.50																			

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Hongkong, 9th April 1911.

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RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS.

EVERY Man and Woman in Hongkong should read the series of Articles appearing in the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" on

THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Law is clearly stated. The Faults of the Hongkong system criticized.

Two Articles have already appeared, but back numbers can be obtained on application.

Further instalments will appear on Saturday until completion of the series.

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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

47, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 8 Aug. 1911. [1801]

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NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers and the Public generally that we have from this date adopted new labels for Gin imported and bottled by us.

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Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

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DAILY—\$30 per annum.
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The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to the messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

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By Order.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1911.

JAPANESE TRADE TACTICS.

In Manchuria, it would appear from recent press articles, that the struggle between the Russian and Japanese merchants for the giant's share of the trade is resolving itself into a triumph for the Japanese nation. In spite of the fact that Russia has as good communications as Japan, the former country is getting behind its competitor. The matter is not one of interest peculiar to these two nations, for the method employed by the Japanese is a commercial challenge to any country who has dealings with the north of the Empire. Of course at the back of it all is the Japanese government, who realized as did Napoleon Buonaparte, that a judicious system of state encouragement will foster young trading till it assumes a proportion where it can look after itself. They are consequently granting subsidies and privileges to merchants and meeting them half way in every particular. Consequently when Japanese goods are placed on the market it is customary for them to be snapped up and it is no uncommon thing to find that the common complaint of Japanese storekeepers is that they are continually running short in stocks of home goods, despite the fact that the consignment of the latter from the Japanese ports is practically incessant. The bulk of the goods sold in Manchuria comes from Osaka, and it is what is contended by the northern press is correct, they are sent to the local Japanese merchant largely on credit and commission, the prompt payment of which, we are given to understand, is guaranteed by the government, nor does the enterprise of the government end here, for in order to capture the larger markets, such as Mukden and Yinkow, the Japanese Government is actually despatching its own commercial agents with goods calculated to please the Chinese taste, and which on distribution are reckoned to have the effect of creating a demand. Naturally beside governmental aid, there must also be institutions which can further the aims of the Japanese trade. That, we find, is the case for there are in existence large joint stock corporations with immense capital, who with the hearty co-operation of their government, are able, in the majority of cases, to assign means for the covering of losses sustained by private parties. In fact so high has been the development in this direction that the valuation of goods for sale is fixed in many instances, at figures which are actually below the cost of production. Of course this reduction of price is only in favour of the Chinese, for other nationalities pay full price. The reason is not far to seek. The Japanese have nothing to gain from foreigners in northern China. Nor would the reduction in price mean a wider diffusion of goods so far as the European is concerned, and so, contravention to their practice towards the Chinese, the Japanese try to show the European that they set a high marketable value on their goods, with the ultimate result that the foreigners are deceived into thinking that no serious competition is intended with their goods. In the case of Chinese trade, Japan is willing to sell at any price so long as in the end, her efforts are effective in weaning the Chinese from the market of Harbin and Shanghai. That such a policy, though expensive, is successful, may be seen from the fact that Harbin Chinese are now proceeding to Japanese manufacturing centres, and buying on the spot and where the Russian refuses to grant an accommodation to the Celestial customer in the matter of credit, the Japanese are only too obliging. This is one method of commanding foreign trade, through what they build up in this manner must be of a rather exotic nature. Remove Government subsidies and the fabric crumbles away. Of course there is no denying the fact that the results, as seen in the diminution of Russian trade, are eminently satisfactory from a Japanese point of view. But where is it going to end? Japan cannot go on granting subsidies after subsidy to each ramification to her Chinese commerce. Whether it is hoped in the long run to monopolize the Manchurian market, we know not. Presumably it is and they are in a fair way of realizing their expectations. The only question is whether the cost will not make the venture quite unprofitable, a query that only time and the Chinese can answer.

DAY BY DAY.

Life's warfare—between the sexes.

One case of plague was reported during the 24 hours ending noon yesterday. This brings the total up to 253 cases since January 1.

The band of the P. M. S. S. Korea will play a selection of music this evening at the Belle Vue Hotel. Commencing after dinner they will play until midnight.

Missing.
There are five cases of Chinese missing from various places in the City reported to the police for yesterday. They comprise two girls, two boys and a woman.

Alleged Armed Robbery.
The case in which three men are charged with armed robbery at Taitokwai has been remanded till the 17th inst. Mr. Otto Kong Sing is appearing for the defence.

Sir Arthur Young.
The appointment of Sir Arthur Young as Governor of the Straits Settlements had been cordially received in Penang as foreshadowing a continuity of policy in public affairs.

Typhoon Warning.
We are intimated to the American Consulate General, Hongkong, for the following typhoon warning. The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 11.35 a.m., Manila August 10, 10.30 a.m. Cyclone or Typhoon N. of Naha moving W.

A Charge of Uttering.
On a charge of uttering forged notes a man was remanded this morning at the Magistrate's till the 14th inst. It is alleged that the man passed 1 forged ten-dollar notes off on a money changer on two different dates last month. Mr. G. Phillips is appearing for the defence.

Shanghai Recreation Club.
A complimentary dinner was given by the members of the Shanghai Recreation Club in the Club's pavilion on Wednesday evening to Mr. F. S. Knaplin, the Hon. Secretary of the Club, who is leaving shortly for Yokohama to represent the firm of Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. at that port.

Dismissed Clerk is Awarded Damages.
The case had not concluded when we went to press yesterday in which Ah Chiu Ting, a former clerk at Messrs. A. S. Watson's branch in Kowloon, sued the latter for \$1,500 damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. The jury found in favour of the plaintiff, and assessed damages in the sum of \$300.

Brass Plate Thefts.
A thief living at 2 Seymour Street has been complained to the police that a brass plate affixed to his door has been stolen. The value of the missing article is said to be \$25. The police would suggest to those who have brass plates that they should, instead of having them fixed by means of the ordinary screw, have fine holes bored in the doors and brass-headed bolts and nuts used, whereby it would be next to impossible to remove the plate surreptitiously.

The R. S. T. and F. Co.
At the ordinary general meeting of the Rubber Share Trust and Finance Company, Ltd., held in London on July 18, the directors were subjected to lively criticisms. The Chairman (Mr. A. A. Baumann) foreshadowed the writing-off of issued capital to the extent of one-half in the early autumn to set off against the depreciation of securities. Mr. Keith Arbuthnot seconded the adoption of the report. The accounts were carried, although there was considerable opposition.

Garrison Orders.
Detail of Officers for the ensuing week—Visitor: Detention Barrack—Major A. C. Ralph, 8th Rajputa. Field Officer for the Week—Captain C. G. Woodhouse, 120th Baluchistan Infantry. Next for Duty: C. H. D. St. Clair, A.S.C. Subaltern Officer for the Week—An Officer, H.K.S.B. R.G.A. Next for Duty—An Officer, R.E. To furnish Night Guard at Kowloon Military Hospital during ensuing week—8th Rajputa.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon, when there were present:

H.E. the Governor, Sir Frederick John, Deputy Lagard, K.O.M.G., O.B., D.S.O.

H.E. Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B. (General Officer Commanding the Troops.)

Hon. Mr. W. B. Barnes (Colonial Secretary.)

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General.)

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer.)

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works.)

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General.)

Hon. Capt. F. W. Lyons (Capt. Supl. of Police.)

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.

Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Councils.)

Finance Minutes.

The following recommendations by H.E. the Governor were referred to the Finance Committee:

The Governor recomends the Council to vote a sum of two hundred and eighty-six dollars (\$286) in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, 2. Land Registry Office, Personal Emoluments (Additional Duty Pay of \$50 per annum to Deputy Official Receiver.)

The Governor recomends the Council to vote a sum of Seven hundred and three dollars and twenty-two cents (\$703.22) in aid of the vote Observatory, Personal Emoluments, Director Designate, House Allowance.

The Governor recomends the Council to vote a sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in aid of the vote Medical Departments, B—Hospitals and Asylums, Other Charges, Tung Wa Hospital, Medicines.

The Typhoon Shelter.

Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., put the following question standing in his name:

In view of the statement concerning the progress of the work on the Typhoon Refuge, which was laid upon the table at the meeting of Council, will the Government take steps to ensure that the future monthly expenditure on this work during the remaining 52 months of the contract time and the general progress of the work shall be such as to safeguard the completion of the work within the contract time of five years?

The reply of the Colonial Secretary was:

The Government are taking all steps in their power to expedite the work and to ensure its completion within the contract time.

Protection of Women and Girls.

The Hon. Registrar General moved the first reading of a bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897," which provides as follows:

The Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance 1897, as amended by subsequent Ordinances, is hereby further amended in subsection (1) of section 13 thereof by the deletion of the words "he may order the occupier or keeper to discontinue such use of it; and if such order is not complied with within such time as the Magistrate may by his order direct the occupier or keeper to discontinue such use of it; and if such order is not complied with within such time, not exceeding one week, as the Magistrate may by his order direct, the Magistrate shall impose."

Objects.

This Bill by changing a "may" into a "shall" limits a Magistrate's discretion so that in future when he is satisfied, on complaint being made by the Captain Superintendent of Police or by the Registrar General that a house is used as a lodging-house for prostitutes or disorderly persons or as a brothel he must punish. His discretion, however, as to the amount of the fine is not interfered with. Where the complaint does not come from the Captain Superintendent of Police or from the Registrar General proceedings are taken under another Ordinance (No. 1 of 1894) in which case the Magistrate's general discretion is not affected by this Bill.

Definition Too Wide.

The first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900."

Reasons.

The definition of "Exempted person" in the Principal Ordinance has been considered too wide. It was: "Exempted person" means and includes any person in the Naval, Military, or Civil Services of the Crown; and any officer of any Foreign Government, and any officer or volunteer as defined by the Volunteer Ordinance, 1893, or by any Ordinance amending or supplementing the same, and any person appointed for the same, and any Justice of the Peace, special juror, member of the Legislative Council, or other person exempted by Ordinance from serving on a jury on account of his profession or profession and any member of the Police Force and any district watchman.

New Crown Solicitor.

The Hon. Attorney General also moved the first reading of a bill entitled "An Ordinance to enable Joseph Hunsford Kemp Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to practice as Crown Solicitor in the Court and to provide for the payment of solicitors' costs in cases in which a solicitor Crown Solicitor or Assistant Crown Solicitor acts as solicitor."

Objects and Reasons.

The Bill is necessary owing to the appointment as Crown Solicitor of Mr. Kemp who will be an English barrister by the time he arrives in the Colony. Section 6 of the Crown Council's Fees Ordinance, 1903, which deals with the Attorney General's costs. The arrangement with the present Acting Crown Solicitor expires on the 31st August.

The Pension Fund.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill to get further amend the Widows and Orphans' pension fund Ordinance. He said that the bill had been introduced because the Secretary of State had decided that in the case of widows and assistant widows, their contributions to the Widows and Orphans' fund should not be compulsory, but should be voluntary. He merely added another section to the Ordinance.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the motion was carried.

The Council then went into Committee on the bill, which got being amended, was read for a third time and passed.

Crown Lands Resumption.

In the Committee stage on the ordinance to amend the Crown Land Resumption Ordinance, 1900, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross said in reference to one clause that he understood certain parties had sent a communication in to the Government and that they had had a reply. However they had not had time to consider it and he would ask that the bill be delayed until they should have had an opportunity of considering it.

H.E. the Governor: The clause shall be left in committee if you like.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross agreed to this course being adopted.

Minimum Penalties.

The bill for the abolition of minimum penalties was read a third time and passed.

Interpreting Terms.

The Hon. Attorney General moved that the Council should go into committee on the bill to codify the interpretation of the terms used in the ordinances.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded.

Dr. Ho Kai thought it had been referred to the law committee.

The Colonial Secretary moved the suspension of the standing orders so that only the head of each section be read and not word for word.

Hon. Mr. Pollock thought it was hardly necessary if the bill had been referred to the law committee.

Dr. Ho Kai affirmed that the bill had been so referred but the chairman of that committee had not certified on the bill.

The Attorney General said that the bill was different in form from when it was certified by the chairman of the Law Committee, and seconded the motion of the Colonial Secretary. Parts of the bill were left in committee.

LAUNCH ENGINEER'S CARELESSNESS.

Certificate Cancelled.

At the Harbour Office this morning, before Mr. Edward Jones, Assistant Harbour Master, an inquiry was held into the circumstances respecting the negligence in the performance of his duty, by doing severe damage to the boiler of the steam-launch Tsuru, Maru on the 31st July, against Kwok Kau, the engineer of the launch, preferred by the Mitsu-Bishi Kaisha.

Mr. Miyasaki, Assistant Manager of the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha, stated that the defendant was engaged on the 11th of March, this year, and on the 1st August the witness was advised by Mr. Nicholson of the Cosmopolitan Dock, that serious damage was done to the boiler by the negligence of the defendant. The launch was about three years old and the damage done amounted to \$2,130. That was the first occasion he had had to complain against the defendant.

Defendant stated that the reason he had used salt water on or about the 27th July was on account of his not being able to get fresh water, there being a typhoon blowing at the time. He used salt water for two days. On the night of the 27th July, he towed five cargo-boats to Chin Wan. He left Yau-ma-tei about 7 p.m. and reached Chin Wan about 10 p.m. and returned to Yau-ma-tei about 11 p.m. The master of the launch told the crew to remove some damaged coal from a cargo-boat to the launch, which delayed him from getting fresh water. There were no water boats in the vicinity at the time. The next morning (28th) he attempted to get fresh water from the Star Ferry wharf and was successful in getting it. He got about 120 gallons. He then used fresh water, and did not use further salt water. He did not tell the master of the launch that he was short of fresh water, but the firemen knew.

Mr. MacDonald, Marine Surveyor, stated that he personally surveyed the boiler on the 1st August and also on the 3rd and found in the boiler a very thick scale of salt, which could, with ordinary care, have been avoided, it being absolutely impossible to get scale at all under such ordinary circumstances. He was sure that salt water must have been used for a considerable period. He was of opinion that the defendant was guilty of gross negligence which might have resulted in loss of life by explosion.

Defendant, recalled, said that he was told by his master to leave his service on the 28th July and he did not attend his duties on the 28th.

The Magistrate found that after careful consideration of the case and noting Mr. MacDonald's advice that the defendant was not a fit and proper person to hold a launch engineer's certificate. He considered him guilty of gross negligence and, had life or limb suffered in consequence a more serious charge would have been preferred against him. His certificate would be cancelled and before he could come up for a further examination, he would have to satisfy the examiner with at least a twelve months' testimonial of service as fireman.

EMIGRANTS SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

The "Telegraph" Correspondent Canton, August 8.

Recently a number of merchants have been inducing the ignorant Chinese labourers, with promises of huge fortunes awaiting them, to go abroad. As soon as these labourers arrived at their destination, they were sold as slaves. As a result, many of them have died and some of them have been enabled to return to their homes. The Chinese residents abroad have petitioned the Canton Viceroy to prevent the carrying on of this inhuman traffic. As Swatow is the headquarters of these emigrants, the Canton Viceroy has appointed an official in Swatow with authority to superintend and inspect the emigrants going abroad.

YESTERDAY'S STABBING AFFAIR.

A Savage Attack.

We have been able to gather fresh details of the onslaught which was made on Mr. Atkinson, an assistant in Messrs. Brewer and Company, in the early hours of yesterday morning at the quarters of the European Y.M.C.A. by a discharged "boy," apparently from motives of revenge, the man having previously been reported by Mr. Atkinson for some reason or other.

The first thing the victim was aware of on opening his eyes was that something was being pressed down his side. To his consternation, he saw a knife in the hand of the erstwhile boy, with which the latter was endeavouring to plunge into him. Mr. Atkinson gave a manly yell, so that the boy, and the next thing Mr. Atkinson remembered was that he was leaping over fallen pieces of furniture which the boy had presumably overturned in order to check his pursuer's progress. Beeding profusely all the time, Mr. Atkinson tumbled over a chair which was lying across the doorway and sustained severe bruises on the lower part of his body. The injuries inflicted by the knife were no less than six in number, but fortunately, the assailant confined his attentions to the region of the ribs. There is little doubt that had he used the knife a little lower down, the victim would have been placed in a far more dangerous position. As it was, he had to lie up the whole day yesterday and he still feels the effects of the assault.

The Police are still investigating but so far, no one has been arrested. It is surmised that the offender has either escaped over the border or is hiding in the Colony.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.

Chinaman Charged with Manslaughter.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's this afternoon, Lai Mun Nung, a trader, was charged with alleged manslaughter of a Chinese boy 10 years of age on the 28th July last, near the Leung Wing wharf on the praya.

Inspector Langley, of the Water Police, prosecuted and Mr. R. A. Harding appeared on behalf of the defendant, who pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Dr. Macfarland, Medical Officer in charge of the Government Mortuary at Hongkong, was the first witness called. In the course of his medical evidence, he said that on the 28th July, at 8.15 a.m., he made a personal examination of the deceased, who was identified by his father and P. C. 30. The body showed signs of having received mortal injuries, consistent with death by explosion. The abdomen was torn open and the intestines were hanging out. Sticks and stones (produced) were taken out from the interior of the abdomen. There was a compound fracture on the left wrist, right forearm and right thigh and there was a large wound in the head.

Further evidence was called and the case remanded.

SERIOUS FIRE AT WEST POINT.

Naphtha Bursts Into Flame.

This morning a serious outbreak of fire occurred on a lighter that was lying alongside the S.S. Satsuna. This vessel had come into port with a cargo of tins of naphtha and was anchored at the dangerous goods anchorage off West Point.

The cargo was being transferred to the lighter, when apparently one of the tins exploded with the result that the rest followed and the lighter was quickly fired.

The burning craft was taken away from the steamship and was subsequently towed to the Tsing I Island, where she was beached and allowed to burn out.

The extent of the damage is not yet been ascertained, but it involves the total destruction of the lighter, which were given to understand belongs to the Kowloon Co. Ltd.

The outbreak occurred at seven o'clock this morning.

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From St. John: "EMPRESS OF INDIA" Satur., Nov. 4. "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., Dec. 1. "EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon.

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Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line). 27.1.10.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port... 243. Via New York... 245.

For further information: Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On

MANILA... LOONGSANG... Saturday, 12th Aug., 2 p.m.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA... LAISANG... Monday, 14th Aug., Noon.

SHANGHAI... HANGSANG... Monday, 14th Aug., 4 p.m.

SANDAOKAN... HAUSANG... Saturday, 19th Aug., Noon.

MANILA... YUENSANG... Saturday, 19th Aug., 2 p.m.

TIENSIN... CHEONGSHING... Wednesday, 23rd Aug., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fookang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chooan, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kanton, Lahad Duta, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 216. General Managers. Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [8]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D W	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIO"	14,000	E. Cowley	August 22nd.
"KUMERIO"	11,000	G. McGill	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient independent offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central. Telephone No. 780. Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Expected on or about

Tibodas... JAV... Will leave on or about 1st half Aug.

Tikini... JAV... 1st half Aug.

Tikini... JAV... 1st half Aug.

Tikini... JAV... 1st half Aug.

Tikini... JAV... 1st half Aug.

Tikini... JAV... 1st half Aug.

Tikini... JAV... 1st half Aug.

Tikini... JAV... 1st half Aug.

Tikini... JAV... 1st half Aug.

Tikini... JAV... 1st half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Buildings. Telephone No. 376. Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [974]

Shipping—Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES 1911

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID... IYO MARU, Capt. H. Takada, Tons 7,000, WED. DAY, 16th Aug., at Daylight.

HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Furer, Tons 4,000, WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight.

TAGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawada, Tons 3,000, WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE... SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000, SATURDAY, 12th Aug., from KOBE.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA... AWA MARU, Capt. I. Izawa, Tons 7,000, TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 p.m.

INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomioka, Tons 7,000, TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE... YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5,000, FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.

NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000, FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.

KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA... KAMO MARU, Capt. Sumner, Tons 5,000, THURSDAY, 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NSAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA... NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000, WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ... BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Teranaka, Tons 5,000, WEDNESDAY, 16th August.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO... TOSA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 6,000, TUESDAY, 22nd August.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.

* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA KOBÉ MOJI NAGASAKI

RETURN RETURN RETURN RETURN

1st Class... \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd " " \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days, and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager. [5]

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For STEAMERS To SAIL

HAIPHONG... "KALANG" 11th Aug. 4 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN... "KURICHOW" 11th Aug. 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI... "SINGAN" 12th Aug. 8 a.m.

MANILA, CEBU & LOILO... "CHINILUA" 12th Aug. 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & LOILO... "TEAN" 15th Aug. 4 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS... "TAIYUAN" 17th Aug. 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI... "ANHUI" 17th Aug. 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI... "CHENAN" 19th Aug. 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tean" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans; electric light; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of S.S. "Kallang" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Lintan, Chinua) with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Telephone No. 38. Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [9]

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE, Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD. For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. "Prinzess" 28th Aug.

Suevia 6th Sept.

Singapore 20th Sept.

Dayan 6th Oct.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office. [906]

HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship Tons Captain For Sailing Date

RUBI 4000 S. Crosby MANILA MONDAY, 21st Aug., 4 p.m.

ZAFIRO 4000 M. C. Smith CEBU & LOILO MONDAY, 21st Aug., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 10th August, 1911. [14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For Steamship Captain Tons Leaving

For Freight and Passage, apply to A. R. MARTY, 24, Des-Vaux Road. Telephone 118. Hongkong, 12th June, 1911. [1093]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers Agents Hongkong From Australia Leave Hongkong For Australia

ST. ALBANS 28th July Two-day, Aug. 22.

EASTERN 28th Aug. Saturday, Sept. 16.

ALDENHAM 28th Sept. Sept. 30.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents. [967]

TOYO KISEN KA SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting at San Francisco with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE

The Twin Screw Steamer

"NIPPON MARU" (Capt. W. E. Filmer)

will be despatched from Hongkong on the 18th August next, at Noon, via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI to KOBE where passengers and cargo will be transhipped to the new and improved triple screw turbine steamer

"SHINYO MARU" (Capt. H. S. Smith), the latest addition to the Trans-Pacific service, and a sister ship of the S.S. "TENYO MARU" and "CHYO MARU."

This new turbine steamer is replete with every modern convenience, including a Palm Garden on the Bridge Deck; all state-rooms are outside rooms.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In connection with the National Railway of Mexico's Manzanillo.

The only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Collian and Peruvian Ports

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer Tons Date of Sailing

Kiyo Maru 17,500 Tuesday, 22nd August, at Noon.

The S.S. "KIYO MARU" will be despatched from Hongkong via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on TUESDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. MATSUDA, Agent, KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier). [808]

COMMERCIAL.

Rubber.

The following extracts are from the "L. & C. Express" of July 7—

The market for Para has been quiet but very firm, although little business has been done in hard fine; spot is quoted 4s. 1.1-2d. (10s. 1.1d. last year).

July-August delivery 4s. 2d. value, August-September and September-October 4s. 2.1-2d.

buyers and 4s. 3d. sellers, October-November and November-December 4s. 3d. value. Soft fine July-August 4s. and August-September 4s. 0.1-2d. value.

Plantation quiet, steady, July delivery 4s. 0.1-2d. value, July-September 4s. 7d., October-December 4s. 5d., and January-March 4s. 1d. The receipts at Para this month are 200 tons, against 1,160 tons last year.

The average price of plantation rubber for the first six months of this year is 5s. 2.1-2d. per lb., and not 5s. 6d. per lb., as given in our last issue.

The long premium at which spot plantations has stood as compared with hard Para has remained unaltered. Distant deliveries of hard fine-Para have been inquired for, rates for September to the end of the year being on an equality, but scarcity of sellers has restricted business. What effect the shipping strike may have on the future deliveries of rubber is being considered in some quarters.

Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's monthly circular contains the following statistics:—Receipts at Para during June were 1,720 tons, against 1,200 tons last year; shipments to Europe 1,320 tons, against 1,240 tons, and shipments to America 920 tons against 480 tons last year. The stock in Liverpool was 5,100 tons against 2,540 tons in 1910; in America 300 tons, against 140 tons, and on the Continent 110 tons, against 50 tons last year. The world's visible supply on July 1 was 10,950 tons, against 1,200 tons last year; an increase of 9,750 tons.

At the International Rubber Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, there has just been added a set of pneumatic tyres made by a rubber manufacturer of Japan.

A very useful manual on "The Whole Art of Rubber Growing" has been produced by Mr. W. Wicherly-London: West Strand Publishing Company. It avoids the technical explanations and terms of the expert, and is intended as a plain, straightforward statement of facts and suggestions, useful alike to planter and the large body of persons who are now interested in rubber. Mr. Wicherly gives facts, the hints, and views respecting all classes of rubber trees that are grown according to plantation methods, as well as such products as guayule and jelutong. It is an interesting and useful publication, with some enlightening photographs, and it will well repay careful perusal.

It must be a long time before synthetic rubber seriously affects the price of rubber, but it has to be reckoned with. Dr. Gerlach has been giving his views on it before the Rubber Commission recently appointed by the German Colonial Agricultural Committee. Dr. Gerlach was sceptical as to its value, and was very much surprised when bulk samples satisfied him that synthetic rubber possesses the essential properties of high-grade material. The raw material of synthetic rubber is itself a manufactured article, the production of which, on a large scale, can only be undertaken by a few chemical firms, but there can be little doubt that artificial rubber will eventually appear on the market as a commercial product. Dr. Gerlach thinks that makers will take care that the output is not on a scale sufficient to depress the price of rubber. However that may be, producing costs will have to be largely reduced before serious competition with natural rubber is possible.

To Sail

**SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI
SERVIZI MARITTIMI**

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGA
PORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's
Mail Steamers to Port Said,
Messina, Naples, Leghorn and
Genoa, also Venice, and Trieste,
all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant
and South American Ports
up to Callao.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to
Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also
Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante
Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship
"ISCHIA,"
Capt. Helbitz, will be despatched on
above on SATURDAY, the 12th inst.

For further particulars regarding
freight and passage, apply to -
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Aug., 1911.



**The Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation**

Company.
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEY
LON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
and other countries.

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING INRUM

FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF,
CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND
SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.-

THE Steamship

Captain H. Powell, carrying H. Majesty's Mails, will be despatched

from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1911, Noon, taking passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with

the Company's s.s. "Morua," 11,000 tons, from Colombia, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured by

ilk and Valuables, all cargo for
France Tea and Cargo for London (und

arrangement) will be transhipped, Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other cargo for London, &c. will

conveyed via Bombay by the "Caledonia," due in London on the 1st October, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages—

For further particulars apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 9th August, 1911.

**THE CHINESE ENGINEERING
AND MINING CO., LTD.**

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE.

THE CHINA STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
"ON SANG"
Taking Cargo on through Bills
Lading to Tientsin, via Taku.

Chinwangtao & Rail, will be dispatched for Chinwangtao on or about 12th August.

The Company's Steamship
"K WANGPING"
will be despatched for Tientsin on

with liberty to call at intermediate ports about middle of August.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

CHINESE ENGINEERING
AND MINING Co., Ltd.
16, Alexandra Building

CHANG FAT YUEN,
802, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong. 5th August, 1911. [1]

'SHIRE' LINE OF
STEAMERS LIMITED

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM
& ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"
Captain R. L. Denio, will be despatched
as above on or about 30th inst.

The attention of Passengers directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer at no

rates. A doctor and stewardess
carried) and all cabins are fitted
electric fans.

For Freight or Passage, apply
D. J. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

100 | Hongkong, 30th Aug., 1911. [

100

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
T.T. Demand	1/9 7/10
30 d/s	1/9 8/10
60 d/s	1/9 9/10
4 m/s	1/9 10/10
T.T. Shanghai	7/4 1/2
T.T. Singapore	7/4 1/2
T.T. Japan	8/2 1/2
T.T. India	8/2 1/2
Demand India	8/2 1/2
T.T. San Francisco and New York	48 1/2
T.T. Japan	107 1/2
T.T. Marks	183 1/2
T.T. France	225 1/2
Buying.	
4 m/s L/C	7/9 1/2
4 m/s D/P	1/10
6 m/s L/C	1/10
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	44 1/2
4 m/s Marks	187 1/2
4 m/s France	229 1/2
6 m/s do.	232 1/2
Bar Silver	24 1/10
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	\$11.11

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

Owing to the Empress of China not being available to take mails for Canada, etc., on her date under contract, viz. at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th inst., these mails will in consequence be forwarded on the previous day by P. M. S. Korea and will be closed at this office at the time indicated for that ship.

A Mail will close for:

Chetoo and Newchwang—Per. Fri. 11th Aug., 10 A.M.	
Saigon—Per Marie, 11th Aug., 10 A.M.	
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland—Per Urie, 11th Aug., 11 A.M.	
Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco—Per Korea, 11th Aug., noon.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 11th Aug., noon.	
Macao—Per Tai, 11th Aug., 1.10 P.M.	
Rushinotzu, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle—Per Oats, 11th Aug., 2 P.M.	
Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kuei-chow, 11th Aug., 3 P.M.	
Tsingtau—Per Madelon, Rickmers, 11th Aug., 4 P.M.	
San Francisco—Per Tamara, 11th Aug., 5 P.M.	
Hainan—Per Singan, 12th Aug., 9 A.M.	
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Ichi, 12th Aug., 11 A.M.	
Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tjinhai, 12th Aug., 11 A.M.	
Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)—Per Loongang, 12th Aug., 1 P.M.	
Macao—Per Sul Tai, 12th Aug., 1.10 P.M.	

Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo) Yap, Marun, Friedrich, Wilhelmshafen, Raul, Herbertshafen, Matupi, Samaki, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Prinz Waldemar, 12th Aug., 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Chinua, 12th Aug., 3 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Dalgemar, 13th Aug., 9 A.M.	
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Laisang, 14th Aug., 11 A.M.	
Shanghai—Per Hanggang, 14th Aug., 3 P.M.	
Europe, etc., India via Taticron—Per Yarra, 15th Aug., 11 A.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 15th Aug., noon.	
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle—Per Awa-maru, 15th Aug., 8 P.M.	
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Tean, 15th Aug., 8 P.M.	
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Iyo-maru, 15th Aug., 8 P.M.	
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Talyuan, 17th Aug., 8 P.M.	
Shanghai—Per Anhui, 17th Aug., 3 P.M.	
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per Vorwarts, 16th Aug., 11 A.M.	
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Nippon Maru, 16th Aug., 10 A.M.	

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Pacific (Siberia) 18th inst.
Pacific (China) 22nd inst.
Pacific (Manchuria) 29th inst.

The C.P.R. Co.'s R.M.S. Mont-cagle left Vancouver, B.C., for this port (via usual ports of call) on the 8th inst., at a.m.

ARRIVALS.

Lutzow, Ger. s.s., 5,115, B. Dorf, 9th Aug.—Yokohama 29th July, Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.	
Foodow, Br. s.s., 1,800, H. P. Vincent, 9th Aug.—Coal—B. & S.	
Chinua, Br. s.s., 1,312, Benson, 10th Aug.—Shanghai 6th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.	
Johanne, Ger. s.s., 652, M. Iphard, 10th Aug.—Haiphong 2nd and Holbow 9th Aug., Gen.—J. & Co.	
Syrin, Br. s.s., 4,190, R. A. Peters, 10th Aug.—Yokohama 25th July, Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Samsen, Br. s.s., 998, R. Petersen, 10th Aug.—Bangkok 1st Aug., Rice and Wood—D. & S.	
Seang Dec, Br. s.s., 5,787, J. Travis, 10th Aug.—Rangoon 28th July, and Singapore 5th Aug., Gen.—Seang Tai Hong & Co.	
Baron Adressan, Br. s.s., 2,774, S. M. Reid, 10th Aug.—Kobe 4th Aug., Coal—Gillman & Co.	
Fri, Nor. s.s., 860, N. G. Andersen, 10th Aug.—Canton 8th Aug.—T. & Co.	

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Machow, for Holbow.	
Pheumphen, for Saigon.	
Zafro, for Manila.	
Manie, for Saigon.	
Korea, for Keelung.	
Suichang, for Kwong-chow-wan.	
Syrin, for Singapore.	
Dakui, for San Francisco.	
Omsang, for Canton.	
Linnar, for Shanghai.	
Chinua, for Canton.	

DEPARTED.

Lutzow, for Europe.	
Soslu-maru, for Swatow.	
Zafro, for Manila.	
Pookang, for Shanghai.	
Kwangah, for Canton.	
Kwong Ping, for Canton.	
Germany, for Canton.	
Ralgan, for Canton.	
Linnar, for Shanghai.	
Vorway, for Saigon.	
Satsuna, for Shanghai.	
Sardinia, for Shanghai.	
Glentur, for Shanghai.	
Pausang, for Saigon.	

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lutzow, arrived 9th August, from Yokohama, &c.:	
Black, L.	Mayer, Miss Ch.
Orake, W.	Murray, J. R.
Davis, L. H.	On Shi
Diener, V.	Poa Tak
Fowler, John R.	Quin, J.
Hermann, J. A. P.	Reiber, Fr.
Harkin, P.	Stein, Mrs. A. L.
Karlen, W. H.	Selma, S. D.
Lam, Pa Fen	Socke, K.
Lopez, C. A.	Shin
Laung Lai Yu	Tochter, Mrs.
Mog, Ngi Lai, Uchman	
Mr. & Mrs. Yamayuchi	
Per Syrre, arrived 10th Aug., from Foochow:	
Dond, H. H.	

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Prinz Ludwig, sailed on the 9th Aug., for Shanghai, &c.:	
Anakura, Nema, Mrs and party	
Buchenthal, H.	Okus
Chao Po Yin, Mr. Olander, H. C. and Mrs.	Petersen, A.
Cheng Tse Van	Rozario, Miss G.
Chong, T. H.	Shun Kam Yip
Downes, W.	Stra, Mrs. A. H.
Elias, Mrs.	M. de
Ellis, A. B.	Tayan, Mr. and Mrs. Sowan
Pignaredo, Mrs.	Timmersheldt, R.
Froom, H.	Tong Heng Leng
Gerin, H. G.	Tang Man Chin
Gubay, Mrs.	Tau Jamoh, Miss M.
Howard, C. T.	
Hol	Weesenger, O.
Jip, Ping Oho	Warren
Lewky	William, E.
Manda	Wuppermann, Dr.
Mukase	H.
Mukase, Mr. and Yandis	Mrs.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Anglin, Ger. s.s., 1,095, Chr. Kampe, 2nd Aug.—Bangkok 20th July, Rice—B. & S.	
Awa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,312, T. Iriawa, 6th Aug.—Seattle 7th Aug.—Shanghai 3rd Aug.—Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Dakui, Br. s.s., 2,592, W. A. Ross, 2d Aug.—Amoy 1st Aug.—Gen.—Standard Oil Co.	
Dalg Maru, Jap. s.s., 390, H. Murayama, 9th Aug.—Swatow 8th Aug.—Gen.—O. & K.	
Dagny, Nor. s.s., 881, P. Solvason, 6th Aug.—Canton 5th Aug.—Ballast—A. T. & Co.	
Hsinan, Br. s.s., 641, A. H. Stewart, 8th Aug.—Swatow 8th Aug.—Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,000, C. Andersen, 7th Aug.—Haiphong 6th Aug.—Gen.—A. T. & Co.	
Helen, Ger. s.s., 771, H. Bondixon, 7th Aug.—Quinhon 1st and Tota, 6th Aug.—Gen.—J. & Co.	
Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 6th Aug.—Hongay 7th Aug.—Coal—J. M. & Co.	
Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,481, Balisto, 4th Aug.—Bombay and Singapore 28th July, Gen.—O. & Co.	
Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,000, S. Togo, 6th Aug.—Moji 30th July, Coal—T. K. K.	
Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, J. W. Fisher, 1st Aug.—San Francisco via Port 5th July, Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Lai Sang, Br. s.s., 2,225, E. J. Todd, 8th Aug.—Calcutta 26th July, via Penang 1st and Singapore 4th Aug.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Larries, Br. s.s., 1,940, Paga, 6th Aug.—Saigon 2nd Aug.—Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.	
Lockan, Ger. s.s., 1,020, W. Taubert, 7th Aug.—Bangkok and Haiphong 1st Aug.—Rice—B. & S.	
Loong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,095, Leak, 8th Aug.—Manila 5th Aug.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Mandarin Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,551, T. Ota, 8th Aug.—Milke 2nd Aug.—Coal—M. B. K.	
Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,169, Schlaikier, 30th July—Saigon 27th July—Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.	
Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,452, W. E. Finner, 8th Aug.—San Francisco 12th July, Gen.—T. K. K.	
Onan, Br. s.s., 5,810, W. Cope, 1st Aug.—Liverpool 24th June, Gen.—B. & S.	
On Sang, Br. s.s., 1,737, A. G. Smith, 20th July—Ching-wan-tao 27th July, Coal—O. E. M. & Co.	
Orto, Br. s.s., 3,113, Findlay, 7th Aug.—Manila 4th Aug.—Bank Line.	
Rajalari, Br. s.s., 1,180, C. Wolf, 3rd Aug.—Bangkok 20th July and Swatow 2nd Aug.—Rice and Teakwood—B. & S.	
Singon, Br. s.s., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 7th Aug.—Haiphong 5th and Haiphong 6th Aug.—Rice Gen.—B. & S.	
Tamara, Am. s.s., 3,313, H. McDonald, 8th Aug.—San Francisco. Kerosin oil—Standard Oil Co.	
Tilan, Br. s.s., 5,721, H. W. M. Evans, 7th Aug.—Tacoma 8th July, Flour and Gen.—B. & S.	
Tjinhai, Dutch s.s., 2,250, J. P. Scholte, 22nd July—Swatow 21st July, Gen.—J. W. J. L.	
Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,806, McIntosh, 9th Aug.—Hongay 6th Aug.—Coal—B. & S.	

SAILED.

Edgley, Br. 4-masted Barque, 2,599, White, 29th June—Canton 28th June, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.	
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SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

1st August—Anthracite, Benetene, Balow, Ceylon, Daoro Castle.	
4th August—Agamemnon, Aki Maru, Anson, Austria, Caladion, Danblanc, St. Patrick, Stithonia, York.	
8th August—Nelson, Seandis.	

ARRIVALS AT HONGKONG.

Ernest Simons, Macthon, Afghan.	
8th August—Hitachi Maru, Suiria.	

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

The Peak, near the Tram Terminus.

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Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

Manager: J. H. TAGGART.

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Telephone 197.

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567 F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

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(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

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CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, N. BLUMENTHAL, Proprietor, Manager.

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Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Tongka g. 11th July, 1911.

HOTEL VISITORS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Andrews, W. E. Mill, L. L.

Bingham, Mrs. G. Mitchellmore, E. V.

Buckingham, Miss Model, L. J.

Buckland, P. J. Moulder, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.

Colson, E. A. Nairn, W.

Condon, H. L. Nelson, W.

Davidson, N. K. Nicholson, B. J.

Davies, L. H. North, W.

Dewey, L. H. O'Connell, Dr. & Mrs. U. C.

Drew, W. C. O'Connell, Dr. & Mrs. U. C.

Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H.

Mrs. G. L. Pratt, E. A.

Edwards, E. J. W. Prichard, A. T.

Edwards, E. J. W. Prichard, A. T.

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Edwards, E. J. W. Prichard, A. T.

SHARE REPORT.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE. CLOSING PRICES. LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE. RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	CLOSING PRICES.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$135	\$10	8%
National Banks	\$5	\$10	7%
Marine Insurance	\$50	\$210	5%
North China	\$5	\$10	0%
Unions	\$100	\$315	7%
Yangtze	\$50	\$210	7%
China Fire	\$20	\$125	7%
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$350	8%
Shanghai Fire	\$25	\$104	8%
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$19	8%
Steamboats	\$15	\$20	8%
Indo-China	(Preferred)	\$6	8%
(Deferred)	\$6	\$11	8%
Shell Transport	\$1	\$11	8%
Star Ferry	\$10	\$20	8%
Refineries	\$5	\$16	8%
China Sugar	\$100	\$138	10%
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$23	10%
Chinese Engineering	\$1	\$14	9%
Headwaters	P. 10	P. 10	5%
Roads	\$1	\$2	5%
Docks Wharves & Stevedoring	\$50	\$50	5%
Kowloon Wharf	\$50	\$50	5%
H. K. & W'poo Docks	\$50	\$50	5%
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T. 100	5%
Hongkong Wharf	T. 100	T. 100	5%
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS	T. 100	T. 100	5%
Anglo French Lands	T. 100	T. 100	5%
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$119	5%
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$93	5%
Hampshire Estates	\$10	\$8	5%
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$26	5%
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T. 30	5%
West Point	\$50	\$11	5%
Manila M'pala Hotel	P. 0	\$11	5%
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos	T. 30	T. 77	4%
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$5	4%
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo	\$12	\$3	11%
Light and Powers	\$1	\$1.05	11%
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1	\$1.05	11%
Taylor, R.	\$1	\$1.05	11%
Treadgold, E. J.	\$1	\$1.05	11%
Trumett, Mr.	\$1	\$1.05	11%
Vineh, H. J.	\$1	\$1.05	11%
Green Islands	\$10	\$1	11%
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$21	11%
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$180	11%
Hongkong Rope	\$10	\$13	11%